

FRACTIONAL SHOE-PRICES

Make Friday our Banner-Day.

It's still so cold that you'll appreciate the many warm-lined, heavy-weight, Rubber and leather shoes which we deeply reduce tomorrow to make immediate shelf-room for spring goods.

Broken sizes, as usual, at 7th Street Store only—complete lines at all our 3 stores—you're sure to find your size in some kind.

Complete Shoe-Lines

—At all 3 Stores—

- Warm Hair Insoles, with cork bottoms, per pair, 7c.
- Men's and Women's 25c. and 35c. Bath-room Slippers, 15c.
- Black Cloth Overgaiters, all sizes; Men's or Women's, 16c.
- Babies' Soft or hard sole Boots and Moccasins; Sizes up to 6, 23c.
- Child's genuine Vel Kid Spring Heel Laced and Button Boots; sizes to 8, 45c.
- Women's red, tan or black Kid Boudoir Slippers, with Pon-Pon Bows, 48c.
- Women's best 75c. Storm Rubbers, in all widths and shapes, at, 50c.
- Boys' and Girls' good \$1 stout Kid and Gumbo Calf School Shoes, 69c.
- Men's and Women's regular \$1 the Cloth Overgaiters, in the stylish gray or brown colors, 75c.
- Women's \$2 Kid and Calf Laced and Button Boots—8 Styles at, \$1.39
- Regular \$2 and \$2.50 Women's Sewell Evening Slippers, \$1.65
- Women's and Misses' Fine \$2.50 Hand-welt Kid and Velvet Calf Cork-sole Boots, \$1.87
- Women's \$4 Patent Ideal Kid nubby Blucher, Laced and Button Boots, \$2.65
- Men's \$3.50 to \$5 Highest Grade Cordovan, Gun-Metal Calf and Patent Colt Winter Shoes—14 styles at, \$2.85

BROKEN SIZES.

At Seventh Street Only.

- 50c. and 75c. Rubbers
- At 29c.
- Men's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Shoes.
- Broken Sizes of Men's drill or leather lined Patent Calf, black or Tan Calf, Button and Congress Shoes at, \$1.65
- Women's \$2.50 to \$4 Boots.
- Broken Sizes of fine hand-made Calf, Kid and Patent leather stylish Laced and Button Boots at, \$1.69
- Women's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Shoes.
- Broken Sizes of warm-lined \$2 Boots and Jullets, \$2 to \$2.50, Kid, Calf and Patent Calf Evening Slippers and Boots, \$1.15
- Women's \$1 to \$1.50 Shoes.
- A tableful of Warm-lined Cloth and Velvet House Slippers. Also Corduroy and Black Broadcloth or Jersey Leggings, 59c.
- 29c. Child's Warm Felt Jullets, Slippers, Leggings that have been selling from 60c. to \$1 in broken sizes.
- 95c. Broken Sizes of Big Girls' \$2 Half-heel Shoes, Sizes 5 to 7—Girls' and Boys' \$1.50 Kid, Calf and Patent Colt Shoes and Boys' \$1.50 Tan or Red Kid Romeo House Slippers.
- \$1.27 A tableful of Boys' \$2 Calf Boots and Patent Colt Winter Shoes—14 styles at, \$2.85

The "RED ROSE" and "GOLD-BRAND."

Women's \$3 and \$3.50 brand-new Spring Kid and Patent Colt Boots, which—as advertised earlier this week—were forced to secure under price, are going out at a rapid gait at...

\$1.95

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s

3 Reliable Shoe Houses,

Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1014 & 1016 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. St. S. E.

M. PHILIPSBORN & CO.

EXCLUSIVE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE—610 Eleventh St bet F & G

Friday and Saturday Specials.

- \$25.00 for Choice of 4 Handsome Tailored Velvet Suits. Former prices, \$80.00. \$67.50, \$65.00, \$60.00. Colors are black, blue, brown and garnet red. Sizes 36 and 38.
- \$14.75 and \$17.75 for Choice of any winter stock, selling formerly to \$50.00. Included are 9 of velvet. All sizes and colors.
- \$5.00 and \$7.00 for Tailored Suits from winter stock. In misses' and ladies' sizes. Only 21 in odd sizes. Former prices, \$12.75 to \$25.00. Included in this lot are 6 shirt waist suits suitable for spring wear. We do not alter these.
- \$2.95 for Choice of any Silk or Velvet Waist in stock selling formerly to \$9.00. Added to this lot are 250 Waists, representing the spring sample lines of two prominent manufacturers. Black, blue, brown and several fancy evening shades.
- \$5.00 for All-Wool Men's-wear Cheviot Walking Skirts, in black, blue and brown panne cheviot. Also fancy black and white worsted mixtures. Made with 19 or 31 gores; high kilt and full flaring. Season's price will be \$7.50. All sizes.
- \$1.00 for India Linon, Lawn and Union Linen Waists in 15 new styles. Plain white and neat black figures on white ground. Regular values, \$1.25 and \$1.50. All sizes.
- \$10.00 for Choice of 100 New Spring Model Rain Coats in various waterproof fabrics. Colors are tan, Oxford, olive and castor. All sizes. Season's price will be \$18.00.
- \$2.95 Many Suitable for choice of any winter coat left in stock, formerly to \$12.50.
- \$10.00 for choice of any winter coat left in stock, formerly to \$35.00.

At these prices it is wise to look out for future wants in coats. Our need of room for incoming spring goods creates these final compulsory clearance prices.

THE DOMINICAN CRISIS

(Continued from First Page.)

were burdensome to the state, and which are not infrequently the result of the arbitrary action of the government. Citizens of the United States and of other governments holding contracts with the Dominican government for active protection and intervention.

Except for arbitrary wrong, done or sanctioned by superior authority, to persons or to vested property rights, the United States government, following the traditional usage in such cases, aims to go no further than the mere use of its good offices, a measure which frequently proves ineffective. On the other hand, the Dominican government, which does sometimes take energetic action for the protection of their subjects in the enforcement of merely contractual claims and thereby American concessionaries, supported by powerful influences, make loud appeal to the United States government in similar cases for similar action. They complain that in the actual posture of affairs their valuable properties are practically confiscated, that American enterprise is paralyzed, and that unless they are fully protected, even by the enforcement of their merely contractual rights, it means the complete ruin of the subjects of other governments of the interests of American trade and commerce through the sacrifice of their investments by excessive taxation, and the violation of contract, and by other devices, and the sacrifice of the output of their mines and other industries to the interests of American shipping interests, which they have established in connection with the exploitation of their concessions. Thus the attempted solution of the complex problem by the ordinary methods of diplomacy reacts injuriously upon the United States government in its own interests, and realizes the action of the executive in the direction of a sound and consistent policy.

The United States government is embarrassed in its own interests, and the growth of our commerce through the cultivation of friendly relations with Santo Domingo, by the irritating effects on these relations and the consequent injurious influence upon that commerce, of frequent interventions. As a method of solution of the problem, arbitration has become nugatory, inasmuch as, in the condition of its finances, an award against the republic is worthless unless its payment is guaranteed by the United States government. This pledge is ineffectual without the actual delivery of the revenues of the republic to secure the appropriation of the pledged revenues to the payment of the award. The situation again reacts injuriously upon the United States government, as in the case of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, some foreign governments complain that the award conflicts with their rights, as a creditor, to some portion of those revenues. The United States government cannot in any considerable sum, secured by pledges of the customs revenues is precluded from paying the equally meritorious claims of the ordinary revenues; and thus controversies have been begun between the United States and other creditor nations because of the apparent sacrifice of some of their claims, which may be just or may be grossly exaggerated, but which the United States government cannot ignore without giving grounds of offense to other friendly creditor nations.

Still further illustrations might easily be furnished by the hopelessness of the present situation growing out of the social disorders and the financial chaos of the Dominican republic, where, for considerable periods during recent years, the bonds of civil society have been practically dissolved.

Intervention of Foreign Governments.

Under the accepted law of nations foreign governments are within their right, if they choose to exercise it, when they actively intervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects. They sometimes exercise this power, and, on account of commercial rivalries, there is a growing tendency to do so. The Dominican republic, more and more to aid diplomatically in the enforcement of the claims of their subjects. In view of the dilemma in which the government of the United States is placed, it must either adhere to its usual attitude of non-intervention in such cases—submitting to the Santo Domingo Improvement Company the results of its citizens in comparison with those of other states, or else it must actively intervene to protect the contracts and concessions of its citizens engaged in agriculture, commerce and transportation in competition with the subjects and citizens of other states. This course would render the United States government relatively inactive in the public securities and franchises of Santo Domingo.

Under the plan in the protocol herewith submitted to the Senate, the collection and application of the revenues to the specified objects, we are well assured that this difficult situation will be met with the friendly co-operation and good will of all the parties concerned, and to the great relief of the Dominican republic. The Dominican republic, which is not only constitute a menace to our relations with other foreign nations, but which is a constant source of trouble to the people of the island, as well as the security of American interests, and they are intimately associated with the interests of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, the expansion of whose commerce lies in that direction. At one time, and that only a year ago, three revolutions were in progress in the island at the same time.

It is impossible to state with anything like approximate accuracy the present population of the Dominican republic. The report of the commission appointed by President Grant in 1871, the population was estimated at not over 150,000 souls, but according to the estimates of the United States government, the estimated population in 1888 is given as 610,000. The bureau of the American republics estimates the present population of the Dominican republic at 1,100,000. As shown by the unanimous report of the Grant commission the public debt of the Dominican republic in 1888 was \$772,084.754. The public indebtedness of the Dominican republic, not including all claims, was on September 12 last, as the Department of State is advised, \$32,280,000; the estimated revenues under Dominican management of custom houses were \$1,850,000; the proposed budget for current administration was \$1,300,000, leaving only \$550,000 to pay foreign and liquidated obligations, and the Dominican government was to be maintained on these latter will amount during the ensuing year to \$1,700,000, besides \$800,000 of interest on the public debt. The Dominican government, in its efforts to pay in full to \$2,900,000. It is therefore impossible under existing conditions, which are chronic and the estimated yearly revenues of the republic, which during the last decade have averaged approximately \$1,800,000, to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and to meet its obligations.

The Dominican Debt.

The Dominican debt owed to European creditors is about \$22,000,000, and of this sum over \$18,000,000 is more or less formally recognized. The representative of European governments, the Dominican republic, approaches the Secretary of State setting forth the wrongs and intolerable delays to which they have been subjected at the hands of the Dominican government, and Santo Domingo in the collection of their just claims, and intimating that unless the Dominican government takes prompt action, assistance from the United States in the way of regulating its finances, the creditor governments in Europe would be forced to resort to more effective measures of compulsion to secure the satisfaction of their claims.

If the United States government declines to take action and other foreign governments resort to action to secure payment of their claims the latter would be entitled, according to the decision of the Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan case, to the preferential payment of their claims; and this would absorb all the Dominican revenues, and would be a virtual sacrifice of American claims and interests in the island. If, moreover, any such action should be taken by them, the only method to enable them to secure payment of their claims would be to take possession of the custom houses, and considering the state of the Dominican finances, this would mean a definite and very possibly permanent occupation of Santo Domingo by the United States government, and the United States government could not interfere to prevent such seizure and occupation of Dominican territory without either itself

proposing some feasible alternative in the way of action or else virtually saying to European governments that they were to be allowed to collect their claims. This would be an unfortunate attitude for the government of Santo Domingo to assume, and yet on the other hand, the United States government is forced to maintain at present. It cannot with propriety say that it will protect its own citizens and interests, on the one hand, and yet on the other hand, it will call on other governments to protect their citizens and interests.

The Dominican government, in order to secure the payment of an issue of bonds, placed the custom houses and the collection of its customs duties, which are substantially the only revenues of the republic, in the hands of the Westendorps, bankers of Amsterdam, Holland. But the national debt committee of the Dominican government finally entrusted the collection of its revenues to an American corporation, the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which was to take over the bonds of the Westendorps.

The Dominican government finally became dissatisfied with this arrangement, and in 1901, ousted the improvement company from its custom houses and placed its own hands on the collection of its revenues. The measure, however, appealed to the United States government to maintain them in their position, but their request was refused. The Dominican government then sent its minister of foreign affairs to Washington to negotiate a satisfactory settlement between the Dominican government and the Santo Domingo Improvement Company. The latter arrangement was carried into effect by the Dominican government, and the Dominican government was to run the custom houses and the collection of its revenues. The Dominican government refused to negotiate a satisfactory settlement with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, and the Dominican government was to run the custom houses and the collection of its revenues. The Dominican government refused to negotiate a satisfactory settlement with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, and the Dominican government was to run the custom houses and the collection of its revenues.

The improvement company and its allied companies held, besides bonds, certain real estate and railway interests in the island. The Dominican government, in order to own and possess these properties, agreed with the companies that the value of their bonds should be determined by an arbitration board, and the Dominican government was to pay the bonds at the rate of 100 per cent. of the value of the properties. The Dominican government, in order to own and possess these properties, agreed with the companies that the value of their bonds should be determined by an arbitration board, and the Dominican government was to pay the bonds at the rate of 100 per cent. of the value of the properties.

Demands of European Claimants.

During the past two years the European claimants, except the English, whose interests were embraced in those of the American companies, have been pressing their respective governments to take action to secure payment of their claims. The French and the Belgians, in 1901, had entered into an agreement with the Dominican government, but, after a few payments were made on account, it fell into neglect. Other governments also obliged the Dominican government to take action to secure payment of their claims. The French and the Belgians, in 1901, had entered into an agreement with the Dominican government, but, after a few payments were made on account, it fell into neglect. Other governments also obliged the Dominican government to take action to secure payment of their claims.

An Alternative Presented.

But no such plan at present exists, and the condition of affairs becomes such as to become in Santo Domingo, either we must submit to the likelihood of infringement of the Monroe doctrine or we must ourselves agree to some such arrangement as that herewith submitted to the Senate. In this case, the Dominican republic, in its efforts to pay in full to \$2,900,000. It is therefore impossible under existing conditions, which are chronic and the estimated yearly revenues of the republic, which during the last decade have averaged approximately \$1,800,000, to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and to meet its obligations.

W. B. Moses & Sons.

F Street, Corner 11th.

A Clean Sweep of Two-thirds of Our Stock.

THE necessity for clearance is evident. Extensive improvements must be made in our building. Ceilings to be torn out and laid with water pipes—a new elevator is to be installed—changes must be made in the boilers. It will be dusty, damaging work to stock and will require a great deal of room for the workmen. We must close out goods, and with that end in view have reduced everything in the house, except a few lines of specialty furniture that we're bound by contract not to reduce.

10% to 50% savings on anything you'll need for the house.

These are but sample values for tomorrow's sale—other lists of reductions are posted in the various departments.

FURNITURE.

- Three Hall Clocks, in weathered oak, made according to the "Crafts" idea of designing. Regular \$37 values; to-morrow - - - - - \$19.00
- One \$65 Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, polished mahogany frames, coverings of cut velour. To \$37.50 close - - - - -
- Velvet Carpets, 5 patterns, in quantities from 10 to 40 yds. Regular \$1.10 value; for - - - - - 57 1/2c.
- French Axminster Carpets, 2 patterns, slightly soiled, sufficient for a room. Regular \$1.85 value; for - - - - - 79c.
- Royal Wilton Plush Carpet, 5 patterns, very choice, suitable for Parlor, Dining Room and Library, in quantities from 20 to 40 yds. to a pattern. Regular value, \$1.75 yd.; now - - - - - 97 1/2c.

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10% to 50% savings on anything you'll need for the house.

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DRAPERIES.

- 6 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains. Were \$4.00; to \$2.50 close - - - - -
- 8 pairs of Irish Point Lace Curtains. Were \$5.00; to \$2.75 close - - - - -
- 25 yds. of Tapestry. Was \$2.50 yd.; to close - \$1.00
- 25 rolls Fancy Japanese Matting, in grades that sold from 75c. to \$1.00 yd. Now 32 1/2c.
- 15 Smyrna Rugs, size 30 in.x 40 in. Regular \$2.50 value; special - - - - - 95c.
- Size 36 in.x36 in. Regular \$2.75 value; special - \$1.12
- Size 7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$27.50 value; special - \$15.50

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St., Cor. 11th.

while they are actually drifting into a condition of permanent anarchy, in which case we must permit some other government to take over the island, in order to safeguard its own interests, or else we must ourselves take reasonable and appropriate action.

And again has the Dominican government invoked on its own behalf the aid of the United States. It has repeatedly asked the United States to enable it to enter into treaty relations by which it would be placed under the protection of the United States government. The request was refused in January, 1904, by the minister of foreign affairs visited Washington and besought the help of the United States government to enable it to escape from its financial and social disorders. Compliance with this request was again declined, for this government has been most reluctant to interfere in any way, and has finally concluded to take action only because it has become evident that failure to do so would result in a situation fraught with grave danger to the cause of international peace.

In 1903 a representative of a foreign government proposed to the United States a joint fiscal control of the Dominican republic by certain creditor nations, and that the latter should take over the custom houses and revenues and give to the Dominican government a certain percentage and apply the residue to the payment of its claims of foreign creditors.

The United States government declined to approve or to enter into such an arrangement, but it has now become evident that the Dominican republic is in a position to make a better arrangement, and in view of our past experience and our knowledge of the actual situation in the Dominican republic, it is in our interest to take action to secure payment of our claims.

The most wise measure of international statesmanship, the Platt amendment, has provided a method for preventing such difficulties arising from the new republic of Cuba. In accordance with the terms of this amendment the republic of Cuba cannot issue any bond which can be collected from Cuba, save as much as is agreed to by the consent of the United States, which is at liberty at all times to take action to prevent the violation of the letter and spirit of the Platt amendment. If a similar plan could now be entered upon by the Dominican republic, it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to them and to all other peoples, for under such an arrangement no larger debt would be incurred by the Dominican republic than that of those who took debts thus authorized would, by the mere fact of taking them, be in the category of speculators or gamblers, who would be permitted to receive none; so that the honest creditor would be protected from the risk of the Dominican republic, while on the other hand the republic would be guarded against molestation in the interest of mere speculators.

An Alternative Presented.

But no such plan at present exists, and the condition of affairs becomes such as to become in Santo Domingo, either we must submit to the likelihood of infringement of the Monroe doctrine or we must ourselves agree to some such arrangement as that herewith submitted to the Senate. In this case, the Dominican republic, in its efforts to pay in full to \$2,900,000. It is therefore impossible under existing conditions, which are chronic and the estimated yearly revenues of the republic, which during the last decade have averaged approximately \$1,800,000, to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and to meet its obligations.

charge of the existing custom houses and those which may hereafter be created, shall name the employees necessary to their management, and shall collect and take charge of all custom-house receipts.

These employees shall be subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Dominican republic.

The Dominican government may appoint in each of the custom houses an officer for the purpose of making an inspection on behalf of Dominican interests.

Article third: Out of the revenues which shall be collected in all the custom houses of the Dominican republic, the government of the United States shall deliver to the Dominican government a sum, which shall not be less than 45 per cent. of the total amount collected, for the purpose of meeting the needs of the public service, and which the Dominican government shall receive in monthly payments from the date of the taking possession of the custom houses by the officials of the United States, divided into four installments in the following manner:

Forty-five per cent. of the total sum collected monthly in periods ending on the 8th, 15th, 22d and the last day of each month.

Article fourth: The government of the United States will apply the 55 per cent. which it retains toward the payment of the Dominican debt, and the balance of the United States shall deliver to the Dominican government, and the balance of the United States shall deliver to the Dominican government, and the balance of the United States shall deliver to the Dominican government.

Article fifth: The collectors in the custom houses shall send monthly to the treasury general and the Department of the Treasury statements of the corresponding income and outgo, and annually a general statement, which shall embrace the total of what has been collected in accordance with the Monroe doctrine.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, February 15, 1905.

The Protocol.

The President: The undersigned, Secretary of State, has a view to its transmission to the Senate, to receive the advice and consent of that body to its ratification, should his judgment approve thereof, a protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic, signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Santo Domingo City on February 4, 1905, providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic. Respectfully requested, the undersigned, Secretary of State, Washington, February 15, 1905.

The protocol is as follows:

Whereas the Dominican government, in view of the debt which it has contracted, the imminent peril and urgent menace of intervention on the part of nations whose claims have been already established or to be established, finding itself, as it does, unable temporarily to fulfill its obligations on account of the political disturbances and other causes have brought the treasury, the result being that these obligations are falling due without its having been possible to pay them, or even the interest thereon, desires to reach an arrangement with all its creditors, and the government itself seeks in assuring the regular collection of revenues sufficient for the payment of its internal administration and the maintenance of its territory, to secure the uninterrupted interruption by the exigencies of foreign creditors or by internal political disturbances, and

Whereas, the government of the United States of America, viewing any attempt on the part of the governments outside of this hemisphere to oppress or control the destiny of the Dominican republic as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and in compliance with the request of the Dominican government, disposed to lend its assistance toward effecting a satisfactory arrangement with its creditors, and in view of the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican republic, and

The Dominican government represented by the secretary of state of foreign relations, Citizen Juan Francisco Sanchez, and the secretary of state of finance and commerce, Citizen Federico Velazquez, and the United States government represented by its minister resident, Thomas C. Dawson, have agreed and covenanted as follows:

Article First: The United States government agrees to attempt the adjustment of all the obligations of the Dominican government, foreign as well as domestic; the adjustment of the payment and of the conditions of amortization; the consideration of conflicting and unreasonable claims, and the determination of the validity and amount of all pending claims.

If, in order to reach such adjustment, it shall be considered necessary to name one or more commissions, the Dominican government shall be represented on said commissions.

Article Second: In order to enable the United States government to render the assistance above mentioned, it shall take

Sunday School Officials Entertained.

The officers, teachers and others interested in the Fifth Congregational Sunday school met at the home of Mrs. E. D. Farnham, 700 10th street northeast last evening, for a business session was conducted by the new superintendent, Mr. Chas. F. Cummins. The session was a social hour, when the St. Valentine spirit was prominent, and all engaged in a "wild goose chase," writing character sketches and partaking of Vermont maple sugar served on toast. Music was rendered by the Misses Stratton and Van de Bogert.

Among those present were Rev. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Roy Tremont, Miss Entringer, Mr. Howard Entringer, Miss Lulu Farnham, Miss Martha Blanchard, Mr. Gray, Dr. Whitney, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Whitton, Mr. Farnham, the Misses Walton, Miss Burbanks and Miss Brown.

The cabinet meeting is a regular monthly feature of the Sunday school work.

Douglas Day Exercises at Giddings.

The parents and friends of the children of Giddings School assembled in the hall to witness the exercises commemorative of Douglas Day. Two interesting features were a drama entitled "The Douglas Club" and a poem, "Out of the Past," written by the principal, Mrs. L. A. Smith.

The address was delivered by Dr. H. S. Smith, who prefaced his remarks by saying that if the pupils had carried out the idea embodied in the dramatic sketch good might be accomplished toward uplifting the race.

W. C. Brewster, a young man of Atlanta, Ga., attempted suicide in Salisbury, N. C., Tuesday night by taking a heavy dose of laudanum. He was finally resuscitated.